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1927

November 3, 1899

NICARAGUA.

No yellow fever in Managua.

MANAGUA, NICARAGUA, *September 30, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that no cases of yellow fever or other dangerous contagious diseases have existed in this consular district up to date.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CHESTER DONALDSON,
United States Consul.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

RUSSIA.

Plague in St. Petersburg, Siberian not bubonic.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
St. Petersburg, October 10, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department dispatch No. 56, of the 26th ultimo, inclosing copies of sanitary reports from this office for the weeks ended July 29 and August 12, 1899, in both of which a case of the plague is noted.

This disease is not the bubonic but the "Siberian" plague, which breaks out among the cattle in certain portions of Siberia where the peasants are notoriously unclean in their habits, and natives occasionally contract the disease. The Equitable Life Assurance Society had a death loss from the same who contracted it from working leather that had not been disinfected.

A reference to this plague will be found in Volume III of the "Industries of Russia" (p. 208), prepared by the Russian Government for the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893. This volume can be found in the Congressional Library.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. R. HOLLOWAY,
Consul-General.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

ST. HELENA.

Quarantine against Bombay, Calcutta, and Hongkong.

PROCLAMATION

[By His Excellency ROBERT ARMITAGE STERNDALÉ, Esq., governor and commander-in-chief of the Island of St. Helena, etc.]

Whereas, the disease known as oriental or bubonic plague exists at Bombay, Calcutta, and Hongkong, and it is expedient to prevent the introduction of the said plague,

Now, therefore, by virtue of the powers in me vested, I hereby order that all vessels arriving from the said places shall be placed in quarantine and that no person or thing shall be relieved from quarantine until released by the colonial surgeon and approved by the governor; and it is further ordered that no licensed trader or bumboatman shall be per-

mitted to board or go alongside any passing vessel from the aforesaid places.

Any person contravening any of the foregoing restrictions shall be liable to the penalties laid down in Her Majesty's order in council dated July 11, 1839.

God save the Queen.

Given under my hand and the public seal of the Island of St. Helena this 23d day of September, 1899.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Governor.

By command of his excellency the governor in council.

ROBT. R. BRUCE,
For Colonial Secretary.

TURKEY.

Report from Constantinople.

[Report No. 229.]

THE EPIDEMIC OF PLAGUE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *October 7, 1899.*

SIR: The prominent sanitary question is at present the existence of plague which threatens this country. In Egypt it exists still, but the inhabitants of said country hide it. The Egyptian authorities had decided not to notify any more on the bill of health delivered to the ships the existence of plague, because for about fifteen days no plague cases have been officially registered, though it is in said lapse of time that the plague case occurred which proved fatal, observed at the lazaretto of Beirut. It is announced now that said decision has been withdrawn since fresh plague cases have been observed. The Ottoman sanitary officials have received the order, as already reported, to be more vigilant and careful in the performance of their sanitary duties. The passengers of the steamship *Equateur*, after a fifteen days' quarantine, have had their pratique and quitted the lazaretto.

In India it always exists and does not seem to subside. About the plague in Persia I can not make any statement. According to an official communication from the Persian Government no more plague exists in Bushire or in other Persian cities or villages and as a consequence said Government invites the Ottoman sanitary officials not to subject their ships and passengers to quarantine any longer. But, according to what the Turkish consul at Bushire reports, the population of the latter city is very much against the British and Russian physicians who are there in order to take the necessary steps against plague. The British consul has already written for a man-of-war, their lives being threatened. We know by the Ottoman sanitary representative at Teheran that the shops and stores at Bushire continue to be closed. It is the British resident at Bushire that gives said information. He states that to begin only to put into execution the sanitary improvement would be the signal for the outbreak of riots. It is easily understood that it is quite impossible to know anything concerning the sanitary condition of that country. Up to a few weeks ago the sanitary physician at Bassorah used to transmit the Bushire plague news, but the governor of Bassorah has succeeded in removing Dr. Moschides from the latter city (see my report No. 226, dated August 22). I translate